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A live attenuated bovine parainfluenza virus type 3 vaccine is safe, infectious, immunogenic, and phenotypically stable in infants and children.

PubMed Services

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Related Resources

The safety, infectivity, immunogenicity, transmissibility, and phenotypic stability of an intranasal bovine parainfluenza virus type 3 (BPIV-3) candidate vaccine was evaluated in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Of human parainfluenza virus type 3 (HPIV-3)-seronegative children, 92% were infected, and 92% developed a serum hemagglutination-inhibiting (HAI) antibody response to BPIV-3 and 61% to HPIV-3. Geometric mean HAI titers were 1:40 to BPIV-3 and 1:16 to HPIV-3. In studies to evaluate vaccine transmissibility, none of 14 placebo recipients in close contact with 14 vaccinees shed BPIV-3. BPIV-3 isolates from seronegative vaccinees retained the attenuation phenotype when tested in rhesus monkeys. Although it is difficult to evaluate the safety and immunogenicity of such a vaccine in an open population of children who frequently become infected with HPIV-3, it appears that the live BPIV-3 vaccine is attenuated, infectious, immunogenic, poorly transmissible, and phenotypically stable and warrants further evaluation as a candidate vaccine in infants and children.

Publication Types:

- Clinical Trial
- Clinical Trial, Phase I
- Multicenter Study
- Randomized Controlled Trial

PMID: 7751684 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]